

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(Opposite the Commercial Bank),
ARE NOW LANDING
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA
CRACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Soda BISCUITS.
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.
Cracked WHEAT.
CRIMEAL.
CORNMEAL.

TOPOCAN BUTTER.
Apple BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
COTTAGE BUTTER.
PRIMO HAM and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEEF in 25 lb kegs.
Best BEEF SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SALSICA and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Co.'s Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SCOTCH TASTE.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
LOBSTERS.
HONEY.
Assorted JELLIES.
Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb. " "
900 lb. " "
1,200 lb. " "

CORN BROOMS.
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.
AXES and HATCHETS.
AGATE IRON WARE.
WAFLE IRONS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAIL.
VARNISHES.

DEVOS' NONPAREIL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STOCKS,
including:
CHURCHMAN'S CAKES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
MINCEMEAT.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Crystallized FRUITS.
TOMATOES, DESSERT FRUITS.
Pickling RAISINS.
Lente CURRANTS.

Fine YORK HAMS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
FAT DE FOIE GRAS.
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.
BRAUN.
INFANTS' FOOD.
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

ITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
1883 GRAVES.
BREAKFAST CLARET, " " "

SHERRIES & PORT.
SACONTE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SACONTE'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBOIS & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KIRKMAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEER WHISKY.
BOURBON OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
CHAMPAGNE GINGER BRANDY.
EASTERN OLD.
CHATEAU REUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S, and ORANGE
BITTERS, &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogshheads.

SPECIALTY
CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
50 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
BOXES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883. 1043

Mails.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, ADEN, MARSEILLES,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN
GULF, PORTS, MARSEILLES,
TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK
AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
KALAMANG, Captain E. C. STREED,
with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY
and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the
25th December, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until
10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Passes and Specie (Gold) at the Office
until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuable Goods will be
transhipped at Colombo; Tea and
General Cargo for London will be conveyed
by Bombay without transhipment, arriving
one week before the ordinary direct
route to Europe.

For further particulars, regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
returned to the shipper prior to departure.
Shippers are particularly requested to
note the terms and conditions of the Com-
pany's Bill of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Pas-
sengers for Malacca.

A. McVINEY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, December 12, 1883. 1113

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW-YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
Peking will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, with the option
of calling at Honolulu, on MONDAY,
the 31st December, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-
sengers and Freight, for Japan, the United
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
shipment to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic
and Indian Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passengers Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passengers—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)
within six months, will be allowed a discount
of 20% from Return Fare. If re-embarking
within one year, a discount of 10% will
be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year,
will be issued at a discount of 25% from
Return Fare. These advantages can only
be obtained by transshipment to Japan and
Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 30th Dec. Packed Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Packed Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in San Francisco, and also to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 53, Queen's Road Central,
F. E. POSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 21, 1883. 1181

Mr. Andrew Wind,

News Agent, &c.
133, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Mail.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. DEC. 21, 1883.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid- up.	Dividend.	Working Account.	Last Dis- cussion.	Quota- tions.
BANKS.							
H.K. and S'hai Bank.	60,000	120	125	3,108,336	12,500.00	42	182 1/2 = \$352 1/2
INSURANCE.							
Ch'ng. Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	400,000	11,250.46	71	71 1/2 = \$1350 p. sh.
Yong-tsin Ins.	2,000	4,000	4,000	800,000	22,500.92	142	142 1/2 = \$2700 p. sh.
China Ins.	2,000	4,000	4,000	800,000	22,500.92	142	142 1/2 = \$2700 p. sh.
China Trade Ins.	24,000	48,000	48,000	9,600,000	107,411.66	222	222 1/2 = \$4212
Ch'ng. Ins. Office	10,000	20,000	20,000	4,000,000	50,612.77	102	102 1/2 = \$1944
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500	3,000	3,000	600,000	10,375.00	32	32 = \$600
H.K. Fire Ins.	8,000	16,000	16,000	3,200,000	40,768.00	82	82 = \$1536
China Fire Ins.	20,000	40,000	40,000	8,000,000	101,366.40	203	203 = \$3852
STEAM SHIPS.							
H.K. & S'hai Steamship.	8,000	16,000	16,000	3,200,000	40,768.00	82	82 = \$1536
Indo-China S. Nav. Co.	120,000	240,000	240,000	48,000,000	609,600.00	1210	1210 = \$229920
China & Manilla S.S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	7,000	7,000	1,400,000	17,575.00	44	44 = \$836
MERCANTILES.							
H.K. & W'p'g. Bank.	10,000	20,000	20,000	4,000,000	50,612.77	102	102 1/2 = \$1944
H.K. & S'hai Bank.	10,000	20,000	20,000	4,000,000	50,612.77	102	102 1/2 = \$1944
Ch'ng. Ins.	1,000	2,000	2,000	400,000	11,250.46	71	71 1/2 = \$1350 p. sh.
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China Ins.	2,000	4,000	4,000	800,000	22,500.92	142	142 1/2 = \$2700 p. sh.
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* For 6 months to 30th June. — Dividend for 1882 and Bonus of 25 per cent. — To 30th April
1883. — For year 1881. — For half year ended 30th June 1883.
EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 1st January,
1884, at Noon, the Company's
S.S. YANAGI, Commandant Suez,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London, as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 31st December, 1883.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 31st December, 1883. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, December 19, 1883. 1171

Insurance.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:
Marine Department.
Policies on current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.
Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 406

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co. 14
Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1/2
per cent. net premium per annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 19, 1882. 958

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 865

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies on the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
First Class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867. 100

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "YAKACHIMO MARU" FROM
MOBE AND NAGASAKI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature,
and to take immediate delivery of their
Goods from alongside.
Cargo impending the discharge or remain-
ing on board after WEDNESDAY, the 18th
Instant, will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
H. W. HO TRIPP,
Agent.
Mitsui Bishi Kaisha S. S. Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1883. 1137

STEAMSHIP "AFA."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"AFA" from London, in connection
with the above Steamship, are hereby
informed that their Goods—with the excep-
tion of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—
are being landed and stored at their risk
at the Company's Godown, whence delivery
may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees before 11 o'clock TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Company.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Mon-
day, the 24th Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me before
the 27th Instant or they will not be re-
cognised.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, December 18, 1883. 1161

ESCLAP.

THE ONLY PALATABLE APERIENT
NATURAL MINERAL WATER,
IN PINTS AND QUARTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, December 13, 1883. 1120

To-day's Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.**

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Saturday, 22nd December.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and
Presence of H. E. the Governor,
SIR GEORGE FERDINAND BOWEN, G.C.M.G.,
and LADY BOWEN.

THE LOFTUS TROUPE
WILL PRESENT
"LA MASCOTTE,"
A COMEDIE OPERA IN 3 ACTS, BY
AUDRAN.

Adapted for the Loftus Troupe by
J. CHAS. DAVIS,
from the Translation of Prof. Andra of the
Royal College, Maritius.

**COSTUMES, DESIGNS, STAGE BUSI-
NESS, PLANS OF SCENERY,**
&c., &c., &c.,
taken from the prompt Book used in the
Original Production in Paris.

CAST.
LAFRANCE XVII.—
Duke Pombal... Mr. J. M. Mas.
Piero—A Shepherd... Mr. J. D'Angeli.
Prince Fritellini...
Crown Prince of Pisa... F. W. Oakland.
Rocco—A Farmer... C. J. Barber.
MATHIE—An In-
keeper... Gentleman Amateur.
TANAPANE...
geant...
geant—A Bohemian...
Mako—Ditto...
GUSSETTE—A Peasant...
FIAMMETTA—Lau-
rent's Daughter... Miss Minnie Nord.
Luigi... Florence Conditte.
CARLO... Dolly Loftus.
PAOLA—A Peasant... Myra Syddons.
CHORUS OF PEASANTS, SOLDIERS, HUNSMEN,
and VILLAGERS.

ACT 1st.
ROCCO'S FARM.—(SPRING).

ACT 2nd.
LAURENT'S PALACE.—(SUMMER).

ACT 3rd.
THE CAMP OF PRINCE FRITELLINI.
—(MID-WINTER).

AT THE FOOT OF THE APPENNINES.

NEW SCENERY, by Mr. C. J. BARBER.

ELEGANT COSTUMES.

Instrumental Music under the direction of
PROF. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S,
where also Complete Copies of the Libretto
may be obtained.—Price, 50 Cents each.

J. CHAS. DAVIS,
Manager.
Hongkong, December 21, 1883. 1179

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of
1875, the Undermentioned BANKS
will be CLOSED for the Transaction of
Public Business on TUESDAY, the 25th
(CHRISTMAS DAY), and WEDNESDAY, the
26th Instant (BOXING DAY).

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"
J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Mercantile Bank of
India, London and China,"<

dence to the imputations of unworthy motives so persistently made by private malice in connection with nearly every act of my official life, and that their confidence in my personal character and in my ability to continue usefully serving the colony, should have remained unshaken. It is a great honour to a Government servant to be the recipient of a public testimonial couched in the language of the one you have been good enough to transmit to me. I am very sensible of that honour, and find it difficult to express adequately my appreciation of the kindly feeling that has prompted this manifestation of good will on the part of so many whose opinions I estimate so highly. I need scarcely add that the document will be valued by me as the pleasantest memorial of my life in China.

Although it is true that in the position I was recently called upon to take I was discharging a public duty, I do not consider that on this occasion I have any claim upon the public, and I trust therefore that I may not appear ungrateful, or that I may not hurt the susceptibilities of my friends, if I do not avail myself of their most generous proposal to defray the cost of the recent legal proceedings.

We trust, and have no doubt, that a few of the influential residents who attached their signatures to the address will insist upon receiving Mr Price for the expenses of the prosecution. We should perhaps in fairness to Mr Price add, although it is hardly necessary to do so, that the statement which the defendant in the case published in his paper last night to the effect that the Committee of the Hongkong Club had refused to allow the address to Mr Price to be placed on the table of the Club for signatures is not true. The starting of another address to Mr Price, which would receive a wider circulation for signatures than did the previous one, is we learn, contemplated, but we trust it will not be done. There is not the slightest necessity for it. In conclusion we wish to offer our congratulations to Mr Price on the influential address of which he has already been the recipient. The editor of this journal was systematically libelled, without the slightest provocation, from the second day he landed in this Colony up to the time he felt it necessary to institute legal proceedings to clear himself from the vulgar abuse and false statements persistently levelled against him, and he can therefore thoroughly sympathize with the Surveyor General in his action, and appreciate the intelligence, kindly feeling and sense of justice which has animated those who signed this address.

It will be remembered that the race for junior sculls rowed on Friday at the Regatta was rendered very unsatisfactory by Mr Glass's boat being fouled once by Mr Cornish shortly after the start of the race and once by Mr Grimble, the only other competitor, near the finish. The consequences of these fouls was that the prize was rightly awarded to Mr Glass. It was generally thought then that Mr Glass would have won the race with great ease had his boat not been fouled, but a certain amount of dissatisfaction prevailed, and Messrs Glass and Grimble subsequently arranged to row over the course again to settle all doubts as to who was the better sculler of the two. This morning it was demonstrated, in the clearest possible manner, that Mr Glass is by far and away the superior sculler of these two gentlemen, both in form and power. About half-past six this morning, a number of the younger and more enthusiastic rowers, with representatives of the local papers, left Murray Pier in a steam-launch for the Kowloon side, Messrs Glass and Grimble starting to paddle over in their boats almost simultaneously with the launch. After landing Mr Fisher, who acted as judge, at Tsim Sha Tsui Wharf, the launch proceeded to a spot off the mile marking posts, and there awaited the arrival of the scullers. There was a gentle breeze blowing, and the tide being about full, the water was scarcely more than rippled. After a brief rest, the two boats were got into line, and set off on an even start by Mr G. Caldwell, Grimble having the position nearest the shore. Both men sent their boat away with a rush, Glass taking the lead at once. Both appeared to get confused at first, and steered their craft in anything but a straight line; and if Glass had not been more than a length ahead of his opponent, the latter would have run his boat into the stern of the other, as he crossed right in the line of water to outside Glass's boat. This movement certainly did not improve Grimble's chance in the race, as he lost to slightly jabbled water. At the same time as he was taking his boat outside—at one time his boat was heading almost directly towards the middle of "Victoria"—Glass's boat was drifting in shore, and it was only when he was almost half way over the mile that he succeeded in keeping his boat on an even course. During the first quarter of the race, neither of the two rowers showed any great form, Glass having a short lead, but when this distance had been accomplished both men seemed to get properly settled down to work, Glass rowing 40 strokes a minute and Grimble a little more. Before they had reached the Boat Sheds Glass had a commanding lead; and both men had reduced their stroke to 36 a minute. On reaching the Boat Sheds, Glass, being much closer to the Praya Wall than Grimble, who was still a good way out, got into almost perfectly smooth water, and from here the race was all his own. With a long regular and powerful stroke, he materially increased the distance between himself and his rival, and ultimately finished from twelve to thirteen lengths, or from 120 to 130 yards ahead. The time taken was variously given at seven minutes, four seconds; seven minutes, six seconds; and seven minutes, seven seconds. Glass's boat weighs 20 lbs. more than the one in

which Grimble rowed, and therefore the better boat in rough water, but this morning the water was so slightly ruffled that it could hardly have had any appreciable effect on the lighter boat.

Amongst the passengers by the French mail steamer *Lea* from Marseilles to Saigon, was General de Brigade Thory, who, we presume, is en route to Tonquin as military commander-in-chief of the French forces there, in succession to General Bouet.—*Straits Times*.

REAR-ADMIRAL LESPES, the new commander-in-chief of the French naval division of China and Japan, in succession to Rear Admiral Meyer, whose time has expired, will not, says *L'Echo des Colonies* et de la Marine, leave for China before the month of January. In the meantime the French *La Dubouché* at Toulon has received orders to prepare to receive Rear Admiral Lespès on board.—*Straits Times*.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE IN QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Yesterday afternoon, some considerable amount of excitement and horror was created among the Chinese community in Queen's Road West by three of their countrymen being killed during a raid by the Police on a suspected house. The circumstances of the affair, as disclosed at the Police Court and at an inquest held on the bodies of the persons killed to-day are as follows:—For some time past, Sergeant Butlin, whose instructions, generally, are to disturb all associations of bad characters or of those formed for the purpose of gambling which congregate in untenanted houses, has had his eye on the top floor of house No. 72, Queen's Road West, and for the past fortnight he had kept particular watch on it. He knew it was not occupied by any fixed tenant, and he had also received information from several sources that gambling was carried on in it, that it had two strong trap doors, with spring locks, and that there was a system of watchmen kept to give warning of the approach of the Police. About ten minutes to four yesterday afternoon, he determined to try and gain entrance to the floor, and, perhaps, surprise a gambling party. Being aware that it was impossible for any European, even although in plain clothes, which he was, to get admittance by the legitimate entrance, the trap door being slammed down the moment one was observed, he sent a lunkong, who was in plain clothes, to enter the floor, while he himself, accompanied by Mr Clonhew, Inspector of Nuisances, entered house No. 70, the one adjoining the suspected, by a stair at the back which led from the Chinese Recreation Ground, which was on a level with the second floor. Having got thus far, Butlin made his way to the verandah of the house. Those inside the house suspected had by this time been warned of the vicinity of the Police, and Sergeant Butlin heard them making about, but he was unable to get at them, his way being barred by a wooden partition, which divided the two verandahs. With the assistance of Mr Clonhew he proceeded to pull this partition down, and as he was engaged doing so, he saw some thirty or forty men make their escape into the verandah of house No. 74, the partition of which had been partly pulled down. Having succeeded in pulling down a sufficient portion of the wood to enable him to enter the gambler's den, he did so and drove some men, who were trying to escape as the others had done inside the house, and there secured eleven men, while the lunkong caught one man whom he found hanging by the leg out of a window at the back of the house. Leaving Mr Clonhew and the lunkong to look after the prisoners, Sergeant Butlin went to the verandah to see if he could secure any more prisoners. His attention was then attracted by hearing a loud noise in the street, and on looking over the verandah, he saw two Chinamen lying in the street, apparently dead. He at once rushed downstairs, and there saw a third man, lying in the side channel with blood oozing from his nose and ears. Two men were dead, but the third was still living, and Sergeant Butlin first had him removed to the Government Civil Hospital, and the two dead bodies afterwards. The third man died in Hospital about twenty minutes after admission. Sergeant Butlin then went back to the house, picked up all the paraphernalia usually found in gambling houses, and took the twelve prisoners to the Police Station. No one can be found who saw the deceased men fall, or leap from the verandah; even the lunkong who was in the house when the first alarm was given cannot do so, as after getting admission he stood at the top of the staircase, and waited the arrival of Sergeant Butlin. A partition in the room prevented him from seeing what was going on in the front part of it. There were four leaders on the verandah leading to the roof, and it was suggested that they might have fallen from them, but, unless the ladders were thrown back, the men would have dropped on to the verandah and not on to the street. It is impossible to believe that the men deliberately leaped from the verandah to the ground, a distance of 61 feet, and the most reasonable supposition is that they were accidentally pushed or fell off the parapet in the bustle and excitement of the moment in trying to escape from one verandah to the other. Sergeant Butlin believes there were somewhere about 100 men on the floor when he surprised the party, and it may therefore easily be perceived that considerable confusion and

excitement would ensue when the alarm was given. No gambler if surprised, over thinks of making his escape by the stairs so that the rush would all be for the other means of escape, which were, in this case, very limited.

The body of one of the deceased, a man of about 40 years of age, was frightfully mangled about the head, the skull being almost completely smashed. All three bodies were greatly bruised. This afternoon they were all identified. One was said to have been a coolie, who had been employed in a shop here for 10 years, another a cargo boatman, and the third a rice pounder.

After hearing all the evidence this afternoon, the Coroner adjourned the inquest until Thursday next, to get evidence from Captain Dempster as to what the Police instructions are with regard to entering empty houses. Sergeant Butlin entered the house without a warrant, and he was not acting under sworn information. He was armed with a truncheon when he entered it. The jurors were Messrs G. Fenwick, F. Rickards, and A. G. D. Soares.

The twelve men arrested in the house were charged with public gambling at the Police Court to-day, but the case was adjourned.

THE ELECTION OF THE NEW MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following letter is published for general information in a Government Gazette Extraordinary issued last night:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY TO SENIOR POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Sir, You are already aware that upon the Governor's recommendation, as approved by Her Majesty the Queen, certain changes will be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council and that for the future one Unofficial Member of that body will be a general rule, by appointment on the nomination of the Justices of the Peace.

As it is the intention of His Excellency to summon the re-constituted Council to meet for the despatch of business as soon as His Majesty's Order giving effect to the reform already approved has been received, it is desirable that the nomination of a Member by the Justices should be made at an early date.

His Excellency is advised that you, as the Senior Police Magistrate, are the proper Officer to convene and preside at a meeting of the Justices for that purpose. You are, therefore, directed to convene a meeting of the Justices at an early date, and at some convenient place; and to invite them then and there to make their choice, and to return to me for submission to His Excellency the name of the Justice nominated.

His Excellency is advised that, in the absence of rules guiding the Justices in a matter of this nature, you should observe in conducting the proceedings the following rules, based on Parliamentary practice in England:—

- 1.—The name of every Candidate will be proposed in writing by one Justice, and so recorded by another.
- 2.—No Justice will give more than one vote.
- 3.—The voting will be by ballot.
- 4.—The name of every Justice voting will be recorded.
- 5.—The ballot boxes will be opened and the votes counted in the presence of the Justices present.
- 6.—Candidates, as such, are not disqualified from voting.
- 7.—In case two or more Candidates having the largest number of votes, should have an equal number of votes, their names will be submitted to another ballot.
- 8.—As to any other matters connected with the order of proceeding you will be guided by the wishes of the majority of the Justices present.
- 9.—The return should be accompanied, for the Governor's information, by:—
(a) A copy of the notices convening the meeting.
(b) A list of the Candidates present at the meeting.
(c) A list of the Candidates with the names of their proposers and seconders.
(d) A list of voters.
- 10.—A statement of the number of votes given for each Candidate.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. H. MARSH.

Colonial Secretary.

A letter couched in almost identical terms has been addressed at the same time to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce requesting him to convene a meeting of the members to make their choice of a member "in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Chamber," and to return to the Colonial Secretary, for submission to His Excellency, the name of the member nominated.

Police Intelligence.

(Before H. E. WOODHOUSE, Esq., Police Magistrate.)

Friday, Dec. 21.

THE CASE OF ASSAULT ON MRS. FINCHAM.

This case was called at the Police Court this morning, when Dr. William Hartigan, sworn, said:—I am a medical practitioner in Hongkong, and am at present attending Mrs. Fincham. Mrs. Fincham is a woman well known to me, and I have been called to attend her for some time. I am aware of the great public importance that attaches to Mrs. Fincham giving her evidence at the earliest possible time while the facts are still fresh in her memory, but I do not consider she could be safely confronted with the prisoner in her present state of health, which is still suffering from a serious nervous shock and prostration. Chan Kam, declared, stated, I am accountant in the Ki Shan pawnshop, in Queen's Road Central. On the 13th instant at noon the first prisoner brought the pair of gold rings in Court, and the diamond ring to my shop and offered them in pawn. I took the bangles for \$117 and the diamond ring for \$225. He stated they were his own property, and he gave me his name as Wai Ah Choy. He also stated that he was a business man. This is all I took from him in pawn. I saw the entry in the book, the entry of the bangles is No. 1438 and the diamond ring No. 1550. He first pawned the bangles at noon; he then went out, but at 5 p.m. on the same day came back again and said what he had pawned was not enough, and then pawned the diamond ring. This was not the first time I had seen the first prisoner; on the 8th December, at 10 a.m., he came to my shop and pawned the pencil-case in Court. I saw the entry in my book, No. 935. He gave his name then as Wai Ah Choy; on the latter

occasion he gave it as Wai Ah Choy. He has never pawned anything else at my shop. He used the pencil-case was his, that he used it in going on board steamer to take money. The case was then remanded for a week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Dec. 21st.

Sir,—I saw an account in last night's *China Mail* that the French have at last stormed the Chinese positions defending the approaches to Suihai, with a considerable loss of troops, officers, and men.

What about the other troops? It is evident that such positions can be carried by French troops when properly led. Both French and Chinese governments have been playing at "Brag" hitherto with a French force of twenty thousand men in the field, another twenty thousand hovering on the Coast of China, and another twenty thousand on the way out, the death of the French would be signed.

Peking would be as good as gone, if the Chinese did not pay up handsomely. My last words to Tang Ching, on parting from him in Yunnan, last May, were: "You are undertaking a hopeless task in trying to keep the French out of Tonquin by the aid of the Black Flags, you are exposing yourself to a certain death, and a few of your men." It was evident to me that Tang believed what I said. I added that it was as hopeless a task for China, in her present position, to expect to beat France, as it was to try and break a rough bit of flint with a porcelain vase. China was disposed to fight the Black Flags, but she was not disposed to fight the French. The first porcelain vase could be easily broken, whereas the rough bit of flint could stand a tremendous lot of battering before it would break in any way; and it was simply impossible to break it with a porcelain vase. H.E. admitted that I was possibly right, but he said "China is not giving up fight France; my orders are to remain within the borders, to guard the frontiers of this province. I am going to establish my headquarters at Singan-joh, near Mong-tai-hien, whence I can observe the goings of the French in Tong King and guard our frontiers from surprise. The French are disposed to fight the Black Flags it is their concern and not mine." I remarked that if the fine porcelain vase only lightly came in contact, with the rough angularities of the flint, the beauties of the vase must nevertheless be considerably marred.

W. MESSEY.

Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)

Canton, Thursday, evening.

The recent riot at Suihai is likely to receive attention more quickly than many things that transpire in China. The Vice-roy, I understand, has sent up two or three guard boats filled with soldiers and drawn by a steam launch to the place.

There is news of rebellions having broken out in two or three places, and a strong force is kept in a suspected district which is in constant communication by native craft with Hongkong.

The people who were delighted, on the arrival of Pang Yuk Lan, with the idea that he was come to drive out the foreigners are now changing their tone. The recent proclamations have somewhat turned the current of public opinion against him, and expressions of discontent are circulated to the effect that he has come to protect foreigners.

An absurd rumour has been going round, and is firmly believed by many, that in the Roman Catholic Cathedral men are employed making a large subterranean passage and filling it with powder in order to blow up the city. The absurdity of this report is at once perceived when we consider the site of Canton, and the surrounding country. At a depth of about five feet water would be found, and this arises from the question where has all the soil gone that has been dug out.

Another rumour with a little more foundation in fact is also spreading far and wide, and that is that Shamoun no longer belongs to the foreigners, but has been recovered for the Emperor of China. The proof of this is found in that fact a mandarin has put up a Yamen on the French concession and that soldiers are encamped there. This may account for the number of Chinese who come to the "devil's den," as Shamoun is called, for the purpose of having "a look see" and to take their constitutional walk.

"Cuttle" seems to think that Shamoun is a place of infinite dimensions and that any one who likes can go and be protected there. He has forgotten that nearly one half of Shamoun is in ruins, and that some of the ordinary residents are living in huts and one or two have perforce gone to live in the city. It is all very well for "Cuttle" to talk of his constitutional walk, with a strong naval force in the harbour, an efficient police corps and several hundred British soldiers to protect him. I never intimated that the foreigners on Shamoun were not sufficiently protected but I have intimated that something more might have been done to prevent excitement and probably outbreaks, and this I still maintain.

"Cuttle" could settle affairs in Canton very speedily. Leave your professions; leave your business; receive protection at Shamoun! Thank heaven duty and responsibility have greater weight with some of us than they would appear to have with "Cuttle." If "Cuttle" would only come out from behind his *nom-de-plume* and make himself known to the people of Canton I have no doubt they would do him the honour to the foreigner who was of the same opinion as they. We neither intend to follow the counsel of this new Abithophel, nor please the Chinese so far as to leave Canton. England and every man of common sense expects us to do our duty and that is to stick to our guns. Three robberies have been perpetrated at the house of a foreigner within the last two or three weeks.

Dissatisfaction is felt with the conduct of some of the soldiers who are given to stealing, and acts of violence and oppression.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific mail steamer *City of Peking*, with San Francisco mails up to the 22nd November, arrived here this morning:—

Rome, November 17.—The *Directo* is reported to be the Vatican has consented to appoint a Nunzio to the United States, in accordance with the wishes of the American Bishops now in Rome. The *Directo* expresses the opinion that the American Congress will support such appointment.

Cairo, November 17.—A syndicate of banks, represented by the Anglo-Egyptian Banking Company, has offered to provide the capital necessary to construct a new canal across the Isthmus, if the Government will undertake to build it.

London, November 18.—The Crown Prince Frederick William takes as a present to King Alfonso, a bronze statuette of the Great Elector.

London, November 18.—Do Lesseppe, speaking at Manchester last night, said he had received from the engineers of the Panama Canal assurance that the Canal would be open in five years.

Genoa, Nov. 18.—The German Crown Prince arrived at Genoa at midnight.

London, November 18.—The first night of the Moody and Sankey mission in Islington closed Sunday with four services. The hall was densely crowded at each meeting. The pressure of auditors during the week being greater at each successive service, tickets being eagerly sought days beforehand, and standing room was barely obtainable.

London, Nov. 18.—The British steamer *Cordoba*, from Liverpool, sank off Minden, Holland, to-day, during a violent storm. Eighteen persons were lost, including the engineers, who were killed by the bursting of the boiler. Night was saved.

The steamer *Lythmus* was wrecked off the coast of Holland. Ten of her crew were rescued.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18th.—A special number of the *Will of the People*, the Nihilist paper, states that agrarian troubles in Southern Russia are increasing, owing to the depopulation state of the rural population and the conflicts between peasants and landlords, calling for military intervention frequently.

Genoa, Nov. 19th.—The Crown Prince embarked and departed for Spain amid much ceremony. The Italian, German and Russian vessels in the harbor were dressed with flags. On bidding adieu to the Mayor of Genoa, the Prince gave utterance to his friendship for Italy and the house of Savoy.

St. Johns, N.E. Nov. 19th.—The ship *Portland*, lumber-laden, and a schooner, and barkentine boat for France, were driven upon the reefs and wrecked. Several vessels were driven from their anchorage and partially wrecked. Traps and advice report that several bodies have come ashore there and are still in the water.

St. Shotts. There have been no fatalities in the case of the schooner, the bodies of the men and legs being recovered from the trunk. At St. Shotts a large vessel drove by which was dismantled and looked abandoned. The steamer *Cordoba* was detained four days by the hurricane, unable to safely leave the northern bay. Three schooners went down in Trinity Bay, one on the 1st, another on the 2nd, and the third on the 3rd. From Boston for Liverpool, passed Cape Race Sunday, and returned safely to Liverpool.

Dublin, Nov. 20th.—Before he was sentenced, Poole spoke at length in earnest and at times excited tones. He emphatically denied that he murdered Kennedy. He admitted that he was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood, and said he would be proud to go to the scaffold for being a member. His object was not to commit murder, but to free Ireland from the tyrannical rule of England. He believed he was persecuted because he was an enemy of the Government, and under which he had secured the acknowledgment of Kennedy's company the night of the murder, but declared he had no hand in striking him down. He had belonged to the Brotherhood since he was 16 years of age, but had never belonged to the Vigilance Committee. His purpose was to wait until his countrymen were prepared to strike the blow for independence, when he would co-operate with them. In conclusion he said: "I am not afraid of die. Farewell all, farewell Ireland. Three cheers for the Irish Republic. Death to English tyranny." The Judge, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, was deeply affected. He said the evidence left the jury no alternative but to convict and hang the man in the verdict of guilty. Poole's father wept aloud, exclaiming, "Oh, Joe, Joe." The prisoner replied, "Keep up, father, keep up; don't give way; I am ready to die."

Poole was sentenced to be hanged December 18th.

Berlin, November 20th.—The proposed bill for the taxation of incomes referred to in the Royal speech at the opening of the Diet, will apply only to incomes from personal property. The members of the Chambers of Deputies received the speech coldly. They complain that the passage dealing with the bill on taxation is not clear. The Liberal newspapers criticize the speech severely, saying it does not satisfy public curiosity concerning real taxation, that the programme generally is colorless and insignificant, and that the proposed bill taxing interest accruing from capital will not obtain a majority in the Lower House of the Diet.

London, November 20th.—The polling for Lord Rector of St. Andrews University takes place next Tuesday. James Russell Lowell and Right Hon. Edward Gibson (Conservative), member of Parliament for Dublin University, have been nominated. A student lodged a protest against the nomination of Lowell, on the ground that he is alien and therefore ineligible. Earl Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, having been questioned whether Mr. Lowell is eligible to Rectorship said, in his opinion, there was nothing in the Scottish University Act, 1858, which precluded the election of Lowell.

London, November 20th.—Stocker, the Jew-baiter, has made his defence before the St. Stephen's Club. He says the Jews are trying to control the public affairs of Germany, and that the Liberal press is completely in their hands. He has invented lies to destroy their enemies, and said that Dr. Stocker had left his mother to starve. They caricatured the Synod of the Evangelical Church, and said Christian schools were the homes of hypocrisy, wickedness and stupidity. They attacked the State in an alliance of the Democratic party with the Jews. The number of German Jews was very large. There were more Jews in Berlin than in all Great Britain. They aggravated competition, and almost nine-tenths of the stock-brokers were Jews, and Jews had caused all the recent anomalies. Jews were ruining agriculture by usury. The historian, Treitschke, said: "The Jews are our detestable." "For myself," added Stocker, "if the Jews still continue the pursuit of their ambitious aims, I shall continue to

fight them for the sake of Christ and of my Fatherland."

Ottawa, November 20th.—The report made of the combined city charities points out a terribly destitute condition of poor Irish immigrant families in this city. To-day's *Globe* asks: "Why could not the Imperial Government be relied upon to refund what Toronto and other Canadian cities may have to pay for the support of some of those who, reduced to abject poverty by the injustice and mismanagement of ages, are sent to us because the Imperial policy requires their removal from Ireland?"

Paris, November 20th.—The report that the Chinese had evacuated Suihai and Boshan is unconfirmed and not believed. In all probability hostilities between France and China will break out within a few hours.

London, November 21.—Do Bruzsa, the French explorer, has arrived at Stanley Pool, after many adventures. He has been placed in his way by Stanley. The conflict is expected between Do Bruzsa and Makuhia's successor, who is devoted to Stanley.

Ottawa, November 21.—There is little probability that the Government will assist the Imperial authorities in their effort to return the Imperial authorities to their responsibility. It is suggested that destitute or unreliable immigrants be shipped to the places whence they came, as is done by the authorities of American ports.

London, November 21.—The Central News has received its application to have the alleged libel in the *Standard* since the dismissal of the summons, added to the indictments. The *Standard* opposed the application as frivolous, and it was refused.

Madrid, November 21.—The Republican Military Society has issued an address to the army and people, declaring that if the Government does not accept the terms of the situation, the next session of the Cortes, the society will adopt a revolutionary attitude.

Cairo, Nov. 21.—A French gunboat, having arrived at Suakin, the fact that no information of any character comes from Hicks Pasha is causing anxiety in Government circles. The idea prevails of completely abandoning the Sudan, if he is defeated.

London, November 21.—Another startling seizure of revolutionary literature is reported from St. Petersburg. The police of that city have just seized a large quantity of pamphlets entitled "Pond Sorvittide and Torture in the Dead," and a number of books describing in vivid language the suffering of political prisoners in Siberia and elsewhere, under which it says: "Many innocent victims have died, leaving the secret records of their tortures, which are collected and published to point out to the living the only vengeance." It urges a general rising for the purpose of rescuing prisoners, and then of organising armed and open revolution.

Kincardine, Ont., Nov. 21.—The boiler of the tug *Erie Belle*, owned Odette & Wherry of Windsor, exploded this afternoon, blowing the steamer to atoms, killing the captain, the second officer, Corlone, Ohio, and Frank Erickson, St. Louis, Missouri, and a crew of 10. The tug, and the cook, name unknown. The remaining eight of the crew, who were struggling in the water, were picked up by a life-boat crew of this station.

Madrid, Nov. 21.—The German squadron under Admiral von Dönhoff, consisting of six Spanish cruisers, from Bremen for German Crown Prince, were sighted off Valencia this evening. The harbor is brilliantly illuminated, and the streets thronged. Some futile intrigues referred to mar the cordiality of the reception. The most radical inhabitants refused to respond to invitations to join in welcoming the Prince. He will disembark Thursday morning.

London, Nov. 21.—The American ship *Thomas Dow*, from Liverpool for New York, landed at Falmouth, on the 8th instant, 21 men, being part of the crew and passengers of the French brig *Frederick*, from St. Pierre-Michel for St. M. de St. Louis, by a collision on October 13th. The remainder of the crew and passengers, 89, perished.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 21.—At a meeting last night of farmers at Portage la Prairie speeches were made denouncing the wheat monopoly as an unjust combination against farmers. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That in view of the fact that every industry in America has formed combinations of mutual support, it is time for farmers to combine in order to get fair prices for their produce and protect themselves from the power of the wheat and millers' associations.

Speakers denounced the Government policy of railway monopoly.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20.—The anti-monopoly movement continues to increase in popularity in the Canadian Northwest. In the city, the Association, pursuing a hole-and-corner policy, are tending to bring the movement into disrepute. The platform which has been drafted by the Dominion, and which will be submitted for adoption to the general meeting shortly, sets forth that the powers given to the Province in regard to railroad legislation have been set at naught by Federal authority, and demand the Government to take other than these appropriated Dominion and Provincial objects, to be placed under the control of the Province; that the practice of giving large grants of land to colonization companies and withholding large tracts from settlement be discontinued, and recognizing the importance of the Hudson Bay route to the Northwest, calls upon the Dominion Government to promote railroad enterprises in every possible way throughout Ontario.

A large number of meetings have been held during the week. So far they have been characterized by a moderation of sentiment, though the settlers are firm in their demand for redress of grievances. A representative of the Dominion whole-sale houses, who returned yesterday from that part of the country, says there is very bitter feeling among the ignorant part of the community, and threats of violence to the property of the railway and milling corporations are freely made. The poorer classes are in a bad way, as they cannot sell their grain, which is partly frozen, and therefore cannot lower credit at the stores. There are buyers in the field who would purchase their grain if it could be loaded from the warehouses, but as the railway company will not permit this the grain is thrown on their hands.

London, November 21.—James Davis, Secretary of the London and San Francisco Bank, has absconded. He embezzled \$20,000, including 108 Oregon and California Railroad gold bonds of the value of \$20,000. A reward has been issued and \$200 are offered for his arrest.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE RESPECTING THE TONQUIN QUESTION.

Paris, November 18th.—In an interview Marquis Feng declared: "During the last few days the situation between France and China has become very critical owing to the proceedings of the French Government, the repeated votes of the Chamber of Deputies and the juxtaposition of the Chinese and French troops. Many well-armed Chinese regulars have crossed the frontier, and encamped at Bachinh, where they are closely watching the movements of the French. Notwithstanding the presence of the French fleet, three army corps of 10,000 men each, armed and equipped in European fashion, can at very short notice march by

three different routes against the French. Among the Chinese troops are many Europeans and American engineers. The French may be able to throw a few bomb-shells into Canton, but it will be difficult for their fleet to approach the place, as the water is so shallow. France must give warning. If she contemplates a hostile demonstration, to march tens of thousands of men there, the Canton Mandarins are energetic the natives will fight, well, and the French will find them worthy foes. China is receiving encouragement and offers of material help from all sides. I have received no communication from the French Government since my departure from Peking. I shall return to Folkestone almost immediately." Concluding, he said: "China urgently desires peace and deprecates that the situation should become aggravated. She will recognize, however regretfully, accomplished facts, and leave to France the towns and forts situated south of the 16th parallel. It is determined, however, to hold Bachinh against all comers with the greatest energy. The passage of the Red River will certainly be considered a declaration of war. China is perfectly aware that Admiral Courbet is preparing for a campaign against the Chinese. To avoid war France must stop at once. Tomorrow may be too late."

London, November 19.—The news from France and China is beginning to alarm Englishmen. Heretofore it has been supposed the Tonquin dispute was really a game of bluff on both sides, and few entertained any fear that a general war between France and China would break out. It is now believed war is certain. The cablegram from Hongkong, announcing that Yin Yung, a Chinese aide-de-camp, had been dispatched to Hankow to raise 20,000 volunteers, was yesterday read with incredulity. To-day the dispatches confirm it, and give further particulars, and the news of the series of the situation. Yin Yu Lin was not sent to raise 20,000 volunteers. His mission is to open recruiting stations throughout the entire province of Huo Po, of which 'ankow' is one of the capitals. He would have no difficulty in raising half a million men if he desired them, as the district around Hankow has twice the population of London. To-day's dispatches state recruiting stations are being opened throughout all the northern district of the Empire, where the war fever is high. Many politicians affect to discredit these dispatches from China and dismiss them as 'rumor-tales.' They argue that dispatches from the north seem to be gathering an army large enough to overrun Europe, which they pronounce ridiculous.

Paris, November 19.—Negotiations upon the Tonquin question have been resumed. The Chamber of Deputies are debating the Budget.

Paris, November 19.—During the sitting of the Commission on Tonquin, Admiral Peyron said the military question must take precedence of the diplomatic question. Ferry will on Tuesday present the diplomatic debate on the Tonquin question will begin on Tuesday or Tuesday next.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The Ambassador has received a reply to the last French communication on the Tonquin question. China makes fresh proposals, which are not in any way acceptable to the French Government.

Berlin, Nov. 21.—China has issued a formal declaration which she deems the utmost to preserve the peace, but the demands of the French are so exorbitant that she can only maintain her present attitude and abide results.

Quotations.—

HONGKONG, December 21.

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